



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27.

The means to which certain democratic senators resort to preserve themselves from being lost in the cloud of mediocrity that fills their side of the chamber, and to keep their names before the public, are ridiculous, and would be amusing if they did not suggest a sad comparison between those who have recourse to them and to democratic senators of former times. Mr. Hall, for instance, seizes the opportunity afforded by Mr. Logan's bill for putting Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army, with full pay, to have his name mentioned in all the newspapers, and secures it by making the remarkable assertion that Gen. Grant is "the one man without whom the South could not have been conquered" when it is well known to every man acquainted with the true condition of the South that its fate was settled when the great victory gained at the first battle of Manassas was not utilized, and that Sergeant Bates or Corporal Trim, with four years and the men the North had at its command, would have effected the same result, though probably with less loss of life to his own troops. Mr. Lamar, observing the success of Mr. Hall's artifice, went a few steps beyond that gentleman the following day, and declared that he would vote for the bill, and that he thought "the word emeritus should be written opposite the name of the distinguished gentleman, Gen. Grant, on the scrolls of his country's history," and this, too, with all the shame and reproach Grant brought upon the country during the eight years of his disgraceful administration fresh to his memory, and while the vast majority of the people of all the States, North as well as South, are still rejoicing and thanking Providence for their fortunate escape from a "third term." He then subsided, having been heard from for the first time since he attracted general attention to himself before proclaiming that he had put a stigma upon Mr. Cocking that "no good man deserved and that no brave man would wear."

The Richmond Whig is so intent upon achieving the practical repudiation of a large portion of the State debt, and pursues that object so recklessly that it fails to observe what is patent to every one else. It says, for instance, that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia bond case "did not declare that the funding bill of 1871 is unconstitutional, and that the State has no right to tax the bonds issued under it." Now while the Supreme Court did not make this declaration in so many words, the fact that it approved and endorsed the decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia in the Antoinette Wright case, and said that decision was one of the best and ablest it ever read, shows plainly enough to all who want to see, that it practically did declare just what the Whig says it did not, and that it will not hesitate to formulate and announce such a declaration upon the first occasion that shall be presented. Virginia's debt is a fair and legal one, and the better course for the Whig to pursue will be for it to assist those who are trying to settle it on just and honorable terms.

General Mahone puts the superior reason his friends accord him to little purpose when by the course he is now pursuing with reference to his political affiliation when he shall enter the Senate, he gives opportunity to the newspapers of the country to make such uncomplimentary allusions to him as the following, taken from the Wilmington Evening Evening:

"The calm way in which the highly moral people and newspapers discuss a project which depends on the consummation of a foul conspiracy in which the republican Senators throw their hard money and honest finance professions to the winds while the little rascal from Virginia prepares to treacherously betray the Union, and to some extent, dishonest people who give him his office would be amusing if it were not shocking."

A marked change has come over the spirit of the Richmond Whig regarding federal interference with State affairs since the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Virginia bonds; for, whereas a short time ago it wanted Virginia "disciplined"—that was the word employed, if our memory be correct,—by the federal government for making the payment of the capitation tax a prerequisite to voting, it is now censuring the course of "all who appeal to federal power to coerce Virginia," though that appeal be nothing more than the request of the taxpayers of the State to be allowed to settle the State's debt on terms honorable to themselves and fair to the creditors.

General Mahone's Washington organ says: "It will be difficult to take the colored voters of Virginia away from General Mahone in a merely State contest, and this the advocates of a straight republican ticket must know."

"Well, this is a question that Mr. Gorham on the one side and the republican leaders in Virginia on the other will have to settle. Expenditures, however, induce us to believe that Messrs. Jorgensen and Decondor know more about such matters than Mr. Gorham."

Potter's American Monthly for February has been received from its publishers, Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Its table of contents is full and diversified, and in it are found articles on the Rocky Mountains, Tennyson's Poems, Hector, Art Needlework, Fontainebleau, &c., &c., with a full editorial department.

The February number of the St. Nicholas Magazine has been received from its publishers, Scribner & Co., New York. Among its varied, attractive and instructive contents is an interesting article on the Egyptian obelisk, just erected in Central Park, New York.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alex. Gazette*  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1881.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis presented, in closed in a soft flannel bag, tied with blue ribbons, a petition containing 30,000 names, headed by that of Wendell Phillips, for a strict observance of treaty stipulations with the Ponca Indians.

Mr. Beck, in the Senate, to-day, read a long speech in favor of free trade and free ships. This mode of delivering speeches has become the prevailing one in the Senate, and of course deprives them of all the attractiveness their subject matter may legitimately possess. Mr. Beck's speech therefore fell flat, while that of Mr. Blaine's, which was extemporaneous, attracted great attention.

The House, to-day, took up the contested election case of Yates, democrat, vs. Martin, republican, of North Carolina, in which a majority report of the Election Committee has been made in favor of the contestant. In the case of Bisbee, republican, vs. Hull, democrat, of Florida, in which the seat was given to the republican, last week, all the democrats voted for the republican, but in this case, in which the evidence is just as strong in favor of the democratic contestant, all the republicans will vote for their party man.

The democrats, who by their absence, prevented the House yesterday from passing the bill for counting the presidential electoral vote, are seriously concerned in all democratic quarters. As yet, however, no attempt will be made to force it to pass.

Ex-Secretary Thompson closed his attempt this morning to prove that what he said previously to his appointment as American agent of the Panama canal, with a salary of \$25,000, with reference to the Monroe doctrine, was untrue.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings, agreed this morning to report adversely upon the proposition to illuminate the Capitol and its grounds with the electric light.

The Senate Agricultural Committee, agreed to-day to meet in Senator Coke's room to-night and perfect the bill for the suppression of the cattle disease, the only difficulty about which now is that relating to the department of the government to which the execution of its provisions should be entrusted.

The bill reported by the House Committee on Postoffices, authorizing the government to establish a postal telegraph, will meet with powerful opposition from the telegraphers' association, and can not possibly be passed at this session of Congress, that is, if it is not forced to a vote, for if it is, but few members will be bold enough to vote against it.

The election of a Jackson to the Senate from Tennessee makes Gen. Mahone a "bitter" man than he has been heretofore, for the Senate will stand without him as democratic, and 37 republicans, and so his vote will make a tie and give the Vice President the casting vote. It is certain that Mr. Davis, of Illinois, will vote with the democrats, for he said so recently at his own dinner table. It is believed that Gen. Mahone will vote with the democrats, though Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, says to the contrary.

Among the distinguished people at the Capitol this morning was Mrs. Hayes; among the notables was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was on the floor of the Senate laughing and talking with Mr. Hoar.

It is rumored to-day that another change has been made in the Cabinet since that Mr. Cocking has resigned the control of the navy administration, that Mr. Blaine will be Minister to England, that Hamilton Fish will be Secretary of State, and John Sherman Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Foster will come to the Senate from Ohio.

Ross Hamilton, the negro member of the Virginia Legislature, whose name has been rendered famous by the bill he introduced for the settlement of the Virginia debt, is a resident of this city and a federal officer holder.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1881.

### SENATE.

Mr. Davis presented a petition signed by John Welsh, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Joseph Cook, Wendell Phillips and thirty-two other individual signers, with the signatures of churches, benevolent and other societies, representing in all more than 50,000 citizens praying Congress to observe the treaties heretofore made with the Indian tribes, and in the future to do justice to the remnants of that people. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cocking, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced with one amendment the bill for the construction and maintenance of a railway bridge across the Niagara river. Passed on the calendar.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Money, of Miss., Chairman of the Com. on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the post route bill. Printed and re-committed.

Mr. Spear of Georgia, at the expiration of the morning hour, called up the contested election case of Yates vs. Martin.

Mr. Conger, of Mich., inquired whether this was a question of higher privilege than the question before the House yesterday. He had understood the chair to decide when the question was up, that he could not imagine a question of higher privilege than one which involved the election of a President.

The Speaker replied that the chair had not been asked to recognize any member upon that question. The gentleman in charge of the resolution was not pressing it.

Mr. Conger remarked, sarcastically, that if there was need of any urging from his side of the House he was ready to urge it.

The election case was then taken up, and Mr. Spear argued in favor of the contestant, Yates.

**The New Tennessee Senator.**—Howell E. Jackson, debt-paying democrat, was yesterday elected on the 20th ballot U. S. Senator by the Tennessee Legislature, to succeed Mr. Bailey. As soon as Jackson was declared elected he was lifted out of his seat by friends and escorted to the stand, where he said he would do whatever lay in his power to ally all sectional agitation and bring prosperity to the country. He would not only represent the State, but the United States in the broadest sense of the word. Howell Edmunds Jackson, was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8th, 1822, his parents being from Virginia. He graduated from the West Tennessee College in 1848, and subsequently spent two years at the University of Virginia, and began the practice of law in 1850 at Jackson, removing thence to Memphis three years later. When the war broke out he was appointed to civil position in the Confederate government, and resumed the practice of law at the close of the war. He has served twice as judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to the present Assembly from Madison county on the State-credit democratic platform, and will serve in the Legislature until March next.

Mrs. ALICE JANNEY, widow of the late Jas. Janney, died at the residence of her nephew, Mr. C. P. Janney, in Leesburg, on Wednesday morning last, in the 81st year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Sampson Mayhew, and was born at Shoptonsdown, Va., on the 20th of February, 1800. She was married to Mr. Janney on the 26th of January, 1826, and died on the 55th anniversary of her wedding day. With her husband she removed to Leesburg immediately after her marriage, where she passed the remainder of her days on earth.

**COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.**—Stuart vs. Andrew's executor. Argued by Gen. W. B. Taliaferro for plaintiff in error and J. N. Stubbs, et al., for defendant in error and submitted.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House District Committee is opposed to re-incorporating the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company unless it gives up its present depot property.

The postal telegraph resolution was reported back to the House yesterday and placed on the calendar. It is quite possible that no action will be taken on it by the present Congress.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday the nomination of ex-Secretary Stanley Matthews to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A deputy United States marshal left Boston yesterday for New Orleans, having in custody Oscar Rice, charged with the embezzlement of \$13,000, while internal revenue collector in Louisiana four years ago.

Chicago seems to be more than usually unhealthy this winter, and the physicians are puzzled about it. Small pox, diphtheria, and disease which in summer would become Asiatic cholera, are increasing materially the city's mortality.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says: "The snowstorm which set in last evening continued throughout the day, and railroad traffic is again seriously interfered with. Passenger trains to local points were abandoned this afternoon, and through trains are running irregularly from two to six hours behind time. All the trains are drawn by two or more engines. Freight cars are moving irregularly, as are also live stock shipments."

The long established firm of Field, Leiter & Co., who are the leading wholesale and retail dry goods merchants of Chicago has dissolved amicably. Marshal Field and Henry Field took the one third interest that Mr. Leiter disposed of. It is said the price was about \$2,500,000, and that the business amounted to \$18,000,000 in 1878, \$20,000,000 in 1879, and \$24,500,000 last year, on which the profits were about ten per cent.

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, last night addressed two Land League mass meetings. After speaking warmly in favor of the objects of the league at the Seventeenth ward meeting, he excused himself in order to do the same at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall. When he had closed his second speech his audience passed round Land League resolutions, and before he could escape demanded that he should sign and forward them to Dublin in his official capacity. He refused, and a wild scene ensued during which the Mayor was hooted, and finally hustled out of the hall.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The American Hotel, at Staunton, has been sold to William Becker, of Pennsylvania, for \$20,000.

Mrs. Frances Collier, aged 50, was fatally burned in Petersburg, yesterday, by falling with a lamp in her hands.

The trial of Robert Lambert, a clerk, for the murder of James P. Wilson, colored, near Auburn, Fauquier county, last December, commenced at Warrenton yesterday.

Oscar M. Parris, a well known engraver in Richmond, and an officer in the First Va. regiment, has been arrested on the charge of receiving three wives. The case is to be heard February 3.

Polly Newby, colored, has been acquitted in Surry county of complicity in the murder of her husband. The murder was committed by Amos Taylor, who it was alleged was induced to do so by a promise from Polly to give him her daughter in marriage and several acres of land.

There has been in Harrisonburg during the last few months an unprecedented mortality among the legal fraternity, not less than five members of the profession, out of thirty-five, having died after a short illness. The death roll embraces J. H. Armstrong, Wm. L. Sharless, Charles A. Yaxow, Henry B. Converse and Robert H. Ragan, all comparatively young men, and with one or two exceptions, the youngest of the profession there.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Over seventy persons have been drowned by the capsizing of an Indian coast trading steamer.

Mr. Gladstone denies the rumor that he is about to enter the House of Lords.

Gen. Skobloff has won a great victory over the Tzike Tartars, in Central Asia.

It is expected that the Princess Louise will return to Canada in March next. Her health has improved.

The British House of Commons sat all through Tuesday night, and up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, finally adjourning. Mr. Gladstone's motion that the Irish coercion bill should take precedence to day of all other business.

Reports of Irish plots to blow up arsenals and armories are rife, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government. One of the latest sensations is the rumor of a Fenian design upon the Tower of London.

In opposition a resolution in the Prussian Diet declaring the administration of the sacrament and celebration of mass not subject to the penal clauses in existing laws, the minister of ecclesiastical affairs showed that in consequence of the recent amendment of the May laws only 3 per cent. of the parishes of Prussia are now without curates.

**THE INTENSITY OF ARCTIC COLD.**—The chronicle of Lieutenant Schwatka's recent expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin records some interesting facts regarding the great cold of Arctic regions. The lowest temperature met with by the company was 105 degrees below the freezing point, or 71 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine by the people of more temperate climes. The effects of such intense cold on the human system were not so marked in the case of the Lieutenant and his companions as might be supposed, and even during a month in which the average temperature was 65 degrees below zero the health of the party remained unimpaired. The men adapted themselves as much as possible to the habits of the natives, feeding largely upon blubber and fat meat, and using little animal heat was sustained. Plenty of game was found by the adventurers, who were able to secure, with their repeating rifles, enough reindeer at one time to last them for several days. The difficulty of approaching these animals was often very great, for in the still cold air the step of a man upon the snow could be heard two miles away, and the grating of sledge runners resounded like the clashing of tempered steel. It was not an easy matter to keep guns in working order in this climate, for at 60 and 70 degrees below zero stumps of oak and hickory would break like twigs, and all lubricants hardened so as to interfere with the working of the locks. When the guns were brought into the warm atmosphere of the huts to be cleaned, they would at once become coated with moisture and every part had to be carefully dried and wiped, lest the hunter, on stepping into the cold air again would find a useless block of ice in his hands. A bottle of whiskey, which was in the stores, was congealed to the consistency of thick syrup by the intense cold, and the men from which one of the travellers essayed to drink actually froze to his lips. The low temperature of this latitude permitted some of the Esquimaux in the party to practice a terrible revenge upon some wolves that had attacked them. They set upright in the ice several long knives blades and covered them with blood. These the wolves licked, slicing their tongues, but being prevented by the cold from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempted them to continue until their tongues were so scorched that death was inevitable.

## A Most Distressing Accident.

UPPERVILLE, FAUQUIER CO., VA., January 21.—A very sad and distressing accident occurred here last night, which has cast a gloom over our town and neighborhood. Its suddenness and intense sadness has left an impression which cannot soon be forgotten, and which resulted in the death of the wife of our friend and neighbor Lieut. B. F. Conrad, a successful merchant and one of our most respected citizens.

It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Conrad were about retiring for the night, and were on their way up stairs, he a little in front, and she just behind him, with the lamp in her hand, when it is supposed, she made a misstep and let fall the lamp which exploded, throwing its contents over and saturating her clothing with the burning fluid, so that, notwithstanding the efforts of her husband and friends, who extinguished the flames as soon as possible, she was so badly burned that death came to her relief in a few hours. In his efforts to relieve his wife from the fiery ordeal, the husband was severely burned about the face and hands. Thus have another sad and tragic accident from the too free use of coal oil in the hands of ladies.

It may appear strange to some who read this, that Mrs. Conrad should have carried the lamp, Lieut. Conrad was a member of White's Battalion during the war, and I may here say, (no truer soldier ever drew sword), was so unfortunate as to lose his right leg in an action at the battle of the Wilderness, the loss of which prevents him from carrying anything in his hands, as he depends entirely upon his crutches to move about. What a picture is here portrayed. The ever faithful and devoted wife, crippled, soldier husband, fighting the way that no accident may befall him, when lo! the sad and distressing tragic scene occurred as related above.

Among those who will most deeply mourn their loss are her dear little ones, four in number. The critic of this can safely say that no event has ever occurred in this community which has cast such a shadow of gloom, and which is more deeply deplored. The bereaved husband and little ones truly have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad affliction.

## Going About Doing Good.

The community has met with a severe loss in the departure out of this life of the Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., Associate Rector of Christ Church in this city. He died yesterday at 6 A. M. of pneumonia after an illness of two weeks. Dr. Norton was born in Virginia, 1817, was a graduate of Hobart College and of the General Theological Seminary.

He came to this diocese December, 1846, and became Rector of Christ Church, Frankfort, in which position he remained until 1870, when he resigned and became Associate Rector of Christ Church in this city.

The world has possessed few such conscientious workers as this clergyman. Every minute of every working hour was used by him—either in writing books, preparing sermons, but chiefly in going about doing good.

Possibly no clergyman of the Episcopal church has written so many works of a popular kind. He wrote books for children, which were full of interest, and was a contributor to many of the church papers. His lay sermons, in five volumes, have been widely read than any other books of that kind, and by people of every denomination. These seemed to be in him the power of concentration and condensation. So that in all he has written much is contained in a little, and the most unpalatable truths served up in palatable form.

As a preacher, Dr. Norton was plain, simple and direct. He always knew what he was going to say, said it and stopped. The simplest of his sermons would be remembered all their lives in the congregation. He never failed to interest both old and young. He was like no other preacher—but few have been so effective.

As a churchman, he was ranked as "high," but he was broader than any school or party.

But wherever he has been, wherever he has gone, he has been the friend of the poor. There seemed to be no limit to his benevolence, and all his efforts seemed to center on the one of preaching the Gospel to the poor, and doing them good in their bodies as well as their souls. That he was misunderstood and imposed upon was natural enough, and by people of every denomination. There seemed to be in him the power of concentration and condensation. So that in all he has written much is contained in a little, and the most unpalatable truths served up in palatable form.

This life there is mourning and sorrow in the homes of the poor all over this city. Whatever also may be said, the poor have lost their most generous and loving friend.

Dr. Norton was a priest without fear and without reproach—a godly, upright man. The paths of duty were his, and he knew them to more; but he will long live in memory. He died but he will long live in memory. He died but he will long live in memory.

## VIRGINIANS ON A MATRIMONIAL JOURNEY.

The Washington Republican of this morning says:

"Virginia yesterday contributed another bride party to the list of many that have come on matrimonial excursions. Mr. John T. Dixon, of Fairfax County, and Miss Delilah Dunham, of Stafford County, arrived at the Court House shortly after midnight. An inquiry on his part for marriage license and the services of a minister settled all doubts as to the object of the couple's visit. The groom was directed to the clerk's office, and the bride to the room now assigned for weddings. They took matters calmly, and did not appear disturbed by the novelty of the occasion. He soon had his permit to wed, and hastening to the room passed the precious document over to her to read. The next requisite was a minister, and here a delay arose. Every effort was made to find a worthy divine to unite the pair, but without success. Finally some one proposed that Colonel William A. Cook, who at one time was prominent in the Gospel field, be invited to come up and set the two anxious hearts at rest by joining them in wedlock. The Colonel was deeply engaged in the Johnson murder trial, and declared that it was impossible to absent himself from the chamber, more especially as he was examining a witness. Time passed on and no minister came. The couple became restless and finally decided to go out and hunt a "hitching strain" for themselves. The names and addresses of several clergymen were given them, and it is safe to presume that it was not long before Miss Dunham became Mrs. Dixon."

**TO COURT SLEEP SUCCESSFULLY.**—This is the plan to adopt with cold feet. They should be dipped in cold water for a brief period; often just immerses them, and no more, is sufficient; and then they should be rubbed with a pair of hair flesh clothes, or a rough Turkish towel, till they glow, immediately before getting into bed. After this a hot water bottle will be successful enough in maintaining the temperature of the feet, though without this preliminary it is impossible to do so. D's agreeable as the plan at first sight may appear, it is efficient; and those who have once fairly tried it continue to, and find that they have put an end to their bad nights and cold feet. Pills, potions, leeches, "nightcaps," all narcotics, fail to enable the sufferer to woo sleep successfully. Get rid of cold feet, and then sleep will come of itself.

This from Louis Hilsen, Cedarburg, Wis., is noted in a Milwaukee exchange. About two years ago I began suffering with a pain in the knee, and in a short time was lame entirely. I used St. Jacob's Oil and found relief after the trial of the first bottle, and am now perfectly well again.

## The Irish Troubles.

A Kanturk correspondent of the New York Herald describes a remarkable scene at a meeting of the Poor Law Guardians. The day was bitter cold. About two hundred famished persons stood without the workhouse where the guardians met. Among them were eighty stalwart but hungry looking laborers, who loudly demanded work. The guardians could give them none. In the midst of the meeting word was brought that the laborers were forcing their way into the building.

Business was suspended and a dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterward footsteps were heard ascending the stairs. The door was almost taken from its hinges with the kicking and pushing it received from the outside. Several voices were heard calling on the guardians to open the door and give them relief. The door was opened by Mr. Caulfield, one of the guardians, who was about to leave the room, when he was thrown back and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished looking men. It was suggested that they could get some tea in the house, when a voice cried out: "After some time the men got to understand that when our children are starving? As sure as God made little apples I am willing to die for my children. I'll do something desperate if I don't get relief for them." A scene of confusion ensued, which lasted several minutes. In the background some men were throwing back and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished looking men. It was suggested that they could get some tea in the house, when a voice cried out: "After some time the men got to understand that when our children are starving? As sure as God made little apples I am willing to die for my children. I'll do something desperate if I don't get relief for them." A scene of confusion ensued, which lasted several minutes. In the background some men were throwing back and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished looking men. It was suggested that they could get some tea in the house, when a voice cried out: "After some time the men got to understand that when our children are starving? 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